

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

To Correspondents.
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DAILY TRIBUNE.
Single Copy, one year (311 issues)..... 3 cents.
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for \$2.25.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for \$1.25. The Post-Office where full Clubs cannot be formed either for THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can write at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New York.

To the Young Men of New-York.

The time has come for the young men of the Empire State to consult together for the welfare of America.

They are together giving of their substance for the support of the Government, and together fighting on the battlefield; they should together sustain that political policy at home which will be the greatest blessing to the country, both in their own day and for their posterity.

We have lived to see men prefer loyalty to party before loyalty to country; to hear the Chief Magistrate of a State congregate a society of professional politicians that they had almost, if not entirely, survived their country; to see a fugitive criminal, justly condemned, after a fair trial, for a life of crime, held up for the office of Chief Magistrate of another State; and to see efforts made in high and low places, in Executive Chambers, and in the parlors of a nob, to prevent the reinforcement of our armies, and to subvert the Constitution by hindering the President from completing our enlistments.

If these things are the fault of the political education of the present leaders of parties, it is our duty to avoid their errors, and to eliminate a higher object for our patriotism and a purer faith for our consciences.

We are heirs apparent of our country. No earthly power either of argument, arms, or numbers, has any right to rob us of one inch of its native or adopted soil, which is coextensive with the furthest boundaries of the Republic; or to disfranchise us of its heaven-descended institutions of equal rights, untrammeled religion, and constitutional liberty in any part of it.

Only one-half of our enemies attack us with arms, the other half attack us with poisonous arguments. Our young leaders and soldiers will vanquish the first; we must meet the second. Let, then, every loyal young man of the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, NEXT, that they may see each other eye to eye, and lay their hearts together, and because of one mind on the topics of State, which are so momentous, and which are to be an issue at the November elections.

Come from your farms and your cities, from your leisure and your industry; come from altars invoking Almighty God to assist the good Angel of America; come to consider the welfare of the country.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, New-York, for New-York Co.
WM. A. WALKER, Jamaica, for Queens Co.
M. LAMPERT, for Richmond Co.
HENRY A. BOWEN, Brooklyn, for Kings Co.
GEORGE H. SHEPARD, Huntington, for Suffolk Co.
J. FRED. PIERSON, Brooklyn, for Dutchess Co.
CHRIS. E. MARTIN, Newburgh, for Ulster Co.
CHAS. L. BEALE, Kinderhook, for Otsego Co.
GEORGE T. FIERCK, Cooper, for Schoharie Co.
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Albany, for Albany Co.
B. R. HALL, Troy, for Rensselaer Co.
BYRON FORD, Larchmont, for High Co.
GEORGE R. MYERS, Ogdensburg, for Ulster Co.
WALDO M. PETER, Saratoga, for Saratoga Co.
WM. G. WILCH, Saratoga, for Saratoga Co.
EDWARD S. LANSING, Watertown, for Jefferson Co.
ADRIAN C. BECK, Lowville, for Lewis Co.
J. B. STEPHENS, Little Falls, for Hamilton Co.
ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Utica, for Oneida Co.
HENRY F. ZILGHEB, Jr., Oswego, for Oswego Co.
J. MASON, Hamilton, for Madison Co.
ARTHUR HOLMES, Cortland, for Cortland Co.
GEORGE TERWILLIGER, Syracuse, for Onondaga Co.
WHEAT M. POMEROY, Auburn, for Yates Co.
F. O. MASON, Genesee, for Yates Co.
WM. H. DUTY, Genesee, for Yates Co.
WM. STUART, Livingston, for Livingston Co.
WM. SMITH, Oswego, for Oswego Co.
GEORGE M. DIVEN, Elmira, for Yates Co.
GEORGE W. RAWSON, Rochester, for Yates Co.
HENRY WILDER, Buffalo, for Erie Co.
WM. DORSEIMER, Buffalo, for Erie Co.
THOMAS BROWN, Jamestown, for Chautauque Co.
JAMES G. JOHNSON, Buffalo, for Chautauque Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 11th instant

are received at Memphis. They state that the health of the city is only fair. There were numerous cases of yellow fever at the quarantine. The steamer Wood from Vicksburg had arrived, bringing down 500 sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most of the cases being of the most malignant type of typhoid fever, seven out of ten of which prove fatal.

Jeff. is locking the stable-door, now that the mule is gone. A court of inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the Rebel campaigns in Mississippi and Louisiana in May, June, and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson.

Latest news from the Army of the Potomac states that the Rebels have been found near Dumfries. Ewell has moved his corps to Fredericksburg. Long street is still at United States Ford, and Hill is at Orange Court-House.

A gang of thieves, who said they belonged to Col. Rebel cavalry, on Thursday morning robbed the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Carrollton, of \$100,000 in gold and \$30,000 in bills.

Rebel papers say that Mobile is being heavily re-fortified, to repel any Union attack. The "last ditch" is in plain sight of that doomed city.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails of the steamship *Avia* arrived here last night, bringing three days' later foreign news. Important extracts from them will be found on another page.

A singular accident occurred in Brooklyn on Wednesday night—one which seems to have been the result of gross neglect by some one and of carelessness on the part of others. A city railroad car of the Greenwood line was driven into an open draw-bridge at Ninth street, and two persons in the car drowned. The driver, conductor, and one passenger escaped with serious damages. The two persons killed were William C. Shannon, a well-known blind preacher, and a boy named Thomas Shannon, who had been guiding Mr. Shannon from Fort Hamilton, where he had been preaching to soldiers. Such an occurrence is most disgraceful. Since the Newark massacre the laws of New-York presume that a draw-bridge is always open, and compel engineers to come to a full stop and ascertain by proper observation or signal the actual fact. Life is sacred on a horse road as on a steam road, and no possible excuse for the incomprehensible stupidity of driving into such a grave, with a helpless blind man drowned to add horror to the crime. The *Standard* here expressed is of itself a nuisance, and should

have been filled up as far as Hamilton avenue ten years ago. This catastrophe ought to impel the city authorities to fill it at once—but not with blind preachers.

William C. Hampton, the notorious thief who so dexterously effected his escape from Sing Sing prison on Friday last, and was taken between Haverstraw and Rockland, and who again got away from the officer in charge of him, was recaptured on Monday morning, together with his accomplice. They were arrested by the dock-keeper and a guard, near Mallett Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and safely lodged in Sing Sing.

The \$3,000,000 ordinance remains unsigned. Whatever the technical difference may be, the real difference is just this: The Mayor wants to get men to go to the field by aiding their families; the Common Council want to prevent the Government from getting men at all by making the tax-payers buy off all who are drafted.

The Rebel pirates who escape from Fort Warren a few days ago had but a brief spell. They were retaken within 24 hours at Isle of Shoals by the revenue-cutter Dobbin. A course of chain and ball will doubtless be the reward of their enterprise.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention assembled at the Capitol, Madison, Wis., on Thursday, and nominated J. T. Lewis of Dane County for Governor, and Judge Spooner of Waukesha, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The receipts of peaches in this market now average about 10,000 baskets per day. The Jerseys do not come in yet, and it is said the crop will be light.

The returns from Alabama indicated the election of Wall over Shorter for Governor, and that Curry is beaten by Cruikshanks for Congress.

The Stock market was active yesterday, but quite irregular. There was a considerable realizing at the First Board, but the general tone of the market exhibited an improvement as the day progressed. Government securities are in greater request. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the market was very strong and moderately active. The market for exchange continues dull. Until late in the day, sterling was 127½-128. Freight rates are dull, and the market is depressed. There is little change in the condition of the Money market. Rates range from 5½ to 6 per cent, with more doing at 6 than at any other price. Capitalists are offered money as low as 4 per cent.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE UNION.

The World sees fit to say that

"The Tribune's day after day charges that Gov. Seymour is at heart favorable to the success of the Rebels, and is doing what he can to aid them. Yet, if the Rebels succeed in establishing a separate Confederacy, according to THE TRIBUNE'S own showing, Gov. Seymour and the Democratic party will lose in future political contests the powerful support of their former Southern associates. If selfish reasons alone swayed the Democrats, they would never consent to the separation of the Union."

—The above has in substance been repeatedly uttered and as often exposed and refuted; but our patience is invincible, and we will try to make the truth so plain that no future sophistication can render its restatement necessary.

I. That Gov. Seymour and the political adventurers and aspirants of whom he is the natural head desire, or ever did desire, the permanent dissolution of the Union we have never charged. The "selfish reasons" indicated by THE World for desiring reunion are very obvious and imperative. We have never doubted their existence or their efficacy.

II. But this does not gain say the truth that Gov. Seymour has from the first evinced an overruling anxiety that such reunion should be effected, not through the defeat and humiliation of the Southern traitors, but through their virtual triumph. He evinced this desire throughout the canvass of 1860, wherein he used their menaces of rebellion and secession as arguments for abject submission to their imperious demands. He evinced it in the Tweddle Hall Convention, Feb. 1st, 1861, wherein he assumed the unanimity of the Slave States in such secession and Rebellion, argued that they could not possibly be overcome, and insisted that the only practical alternative to Disunion was a pusillanimous surrender of their principles and their convictions by the People of the Free States. We are well assured that he, during the agitations of the two following months, repeatedly insisted that the Confederate Constitution was a decided improvement on the Federal, and that our State ought to lead off in cutting loose from the old, rotten hulk and uniting with the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. On the night before the State Election of 1861, he made a speech in Utica, wherein he maintained that, should it become necessary to the salvation of the Union to decree the downfall of Slavery, the Union ought to be given up. In his canvass of last year—before as well as after the President's preliminary Proclamation of Freedom—he taunted the supporters of the Union War with their defeats and disappointments, regarding these disasters to the Union army with a thinly-disguised exultation. He evidently felt that they were so much grist to his mill. His election was won, in the absence of so many thousands of our bravest and best in the Union armies, by imbruing a small majority of the residue with his own disbelief in the possibility of subduing the Rebellion—a disbelief based, in his case, on his manifest anxiety that it should not be subdued.

III. The "selfish reasons" which impel Seymour & Co. to desire a sort of "reconstruction" impel them further to desire that it shall be effected through a complete sacrifice of the Southern Unionists to their traitorous and implacable enemies. In former years, Gov. Seymour regarded such men as Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas, ex-Gov. Robert M. Stewart of Missouri, with Daniel S. Dickinson, George Bancroft, Francis B. Cutting, &c., &c., of our own State, as his political brethren. Now, he distrusts and shuns them, while his dogs bark at them, though they have given the noblest proofs of loyalty and devoted patriotism. Dare THE World say why?

IV. The "selfish reasons" which lead Gov. Seymour to desire a "reconstruction" of the Union lead him further to desire that it shall be reconstructed with the feet of the Rebel Oligarchy on the necks of the unchangeable Unionists of the South. The Slave Power—which term designates those who, whether personally holding slaves or not, look to the strengthening and perpetuation of Slavery as the basis of their own consequence, the main-spring of their ambition—does desire Disunion; has made a desperate struggle for it, and will henceforth intensely hate and cruelly persecute those Southerners who opposed and aided to defeat it. Balked in its grand aim, it will know how to revenge itself by systematic proscription, by untiring malevolence, by outrage and assassination on those whom it could

certain of its enologists and its contempters alike, of at once and absolutely liberating, legally, all the slaves of Rebels, then "taking it back" can serve no end, for nobody pretends that the President has power to enslave freemen. And if, on the other hand, its legitimate and necessary scope was far more restricted, the Courts would decide in due season. THE World can subscribe none other than a purely factional purpose by agitating this matter at present. We assume that it desires Peace with Union, as we certainly do; and that it desires it this year rather than next, as we unqualifiedly do. We see that it would prefer a Peace which should re-establish and fortify Slavery, while we immensely prefer one that would dig the grave of that most inhuman, brutalizing, pestilential "institution," but this, though highly desirable, we do not insist on as indispensable, and THE World may wisely manifest a corresponding spirit. If the South could but understand and realize that the North cherishes no resentment against any but a few leading conspirators to divide and destroy their country—that she profoundly desires that the Southern People should speedily and permanently enjoy the blessings that spring from Peace based on Justice and Liberty—and that she seeks no right, no privilege, which she does not wish to see equally and bounteously enjoyed by the South also—it is not possible that this mad, guilty Rebellion would be longer persisted in. Gross misrepresentations by journals issued in the North of the views and purposes of those who prosecute and uphold the War for the Union have done much to exasperate the Southern masses and keep them in the coils of the conspirators they ought long since to have discarded. It is high time that these perversions should cease, in order that the true, essential "reconstruction" may begin.

THE PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO.
Among the speculations indulged in by some of those who have closely watched the action of Louis Napoleon in regard to Mexico, is one as to whether that action is really taken in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church. Nor is such speculation disrespectful to her acknowledged character. Possessing within herself two elements, the spiritual and the temporal, her creed allied with and involving a policy, her Head claiming not only to be the sole representative of St. Peter, but actually being a political power upon the earth, we find it impossible, nor is it improper, in viewing any enterprises undertaken by her distinguished sons, to separate their open and undisguised doings from what may be some future development in the history of the Church.

The Roman Catholic Church is not fond of, does not flourish in, a republic. To this country especially is this truth applicable. Formerly a large area of the United States, being held by France and Spain, owned allegiance to the Pope; yet, although Catholicism has had full liberty to expand itself, not more than one in eight, we believe, can be counted among its professors now—and this in spite of the immense Irish emigration, which is, of course, almost entirely Catholic. It is easy to see, moreover, that the state of spiritual discipline evinced by this latter class speedily becomes very lax. The newly-arrived emigrant is infected at once by the atmosphere of perfect equality and liberty of thought and speech in which he finds himself, and his theological ideas necessarily soon share the infection. And so, whether he remain in cities of indifferent morals or travel Westward, away from altar or crucifix, he is frequently lost to the Church of Rome. Spiritually dead to her, it was the voice of Liberty that called him away; and another proof is given that a republican form of government is inimical to a creed whose first article is, Thou shalt obey, and whose answer to all doubters is, I am infallible.

How largely the Emperor of the French was indebted to Romish influence for his seat, to what extent he is upheld in it by that influence now, what pledges he made when inducted, or what he has made since, in what light the future of his son is looked upon, are matters best understood by Pope Pius and himself. But that the aspect of this great people, free politically, free in speech and thought, free to labor and to live, is anything but agreeable to the Propaganda is certain. And the device of placing a puppet upon a throne (a thing only made of a few boards nailed together and covered with pieces of cloth, as the first Emperor once bitterly said), to be surrounded by active and zealous members of the Society of Jesus, who shall use him in behalf of their Church, is no wild or visionary conception.

If complications should yet arise out of this Mexican business; if kings and cabinets should spread out their maps to see how many square miles of despotism can be counted on to help crush out the free; if the old, old wars of theological liberty and grasping hierarchies should ever have to be fought over again, this American people, trained up in and nourished upon intelligent, educated freedom of opinion, will be on the right side. Nor do we think that Protestant England will be far behind those long down-trodden European nationalities who will in those days unanimously spring to arms.

THE "POPULAR" ORGAN.

THE Herald has spoken at last. From the day of the announcement that the Draft would be resumed to the day after its complete enforcement, this boastful sheet, with characteristic cowardice, preserved the profoundest editorial silence; not a word of good will for law and order; not a word of advice to the people; not even the mere statement that the Draft was to go on. The reason is obvious. THE Herald's idea of "popularity" is simply cowardice; its idea of leading public opinion is to float a long way after it on the ebb current. When the first outbreak occurred it was taken by surprise; not being able to foresee the certain triumph of law, it went down on its knees to the mob, and called it a "popular tumult," the "uprising of the people," and other pet names, such as might tend to make friends with rioters. Five days elapsed before it mustered courage to say "Kiol." Had the insurgents prevailed, THE Herald was their forced organ; they failed, and, like other rats, it deserted the sinking ship.

A month passed by, and the draft was ordered to recommence. Meanwhile THE Herald had been at its devilish work of instigating and nursing still further hostility. While berating Seymour and Lincoln alike, it was true to the great and solitary idea of its existence—the subversion of free institutions. Jingling its fool's bells, it shook its incendiary torch, and danced over the open magazine whose explosion would bring ruin to the country. While sober men were oppressed by the critical condition of the State, and felt keenly their great responsibility, this gibbering ape mouthed and chattered at all parties—now patronized the negro-hanger, and now the negro; in one breath praised, in the other cursed; dived, with its unparalleled ignorance, into politics, nominated Presidents

neither cajole nor bully into participation in its giant crime.

Now Gov. Seymour, as he could see none but Secessionists in the South when he made his Tweddle Hall Speech, can see nothing but the Rebel Pro-Slavery faction there now. To his apprehension, "the South" and the Slave Power are synonymous. His "selfish reasons" will not let him see; for his instincts tell him that "the South," freed from the desolating curse of Slavery, is most unlikely to bear him on to the Presidency. He wants "the Union as it was," when John Slidell carried 120 Electoral Votes in his vest pocket and bestowed them on whomsoever would most obsequiously do that arch-traitor's bidding. We cherish a joyful hope that said time has passed away forever, and that the Presidential vote of the Southern States will henceforth be cast by men who will not have been converted to Unionism by Meade's bayonets nor by Grant and Gillmore's projectiles, but who in their hearts and their unconstrained acts have always been loyal to their country.

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and Speakers, settled the next Congress on the side of the South, and gave Freedom the kick that the ass gave the dead lion; and all only for the purpose of having these things ready to swallow and repudiate the next day.

Now, after the draft has gone on peacefully, the coward (cowardly chiefly before the mob) reluctantly reports the fact that order prevails. But why? Not because the rioters were afraid or that the Government was strong, or even that Gov. Seymour had at the eleventh hour spoken on the right side—no, this was nothing; but the Common Council had passed the \$3,000,000 ordinance, the rioters would be paid for keeping still hereafter, and for the sake of this money they had graciously permitted Gen. Dix to have his own way. And such is THE Herald's patriotism.

And yet, in a certain direction there is consistency in all this. THE Herald is the child of sin. Its patrons, admirers, and supporters embrace ninety per cent of all the "dangerous classes." There is not a prominent gambler, prize-fighter, thief, rumseller, or slave-driver who is not a noisy supporter of THE Herald. There is not a noisy supporter of THE Herald. There is not a noisy supporter of THE Herald.

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